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ABSTRACT

Students learn Tlingit survival practices and lore in this booklet of stories and learning activities. Five readings discuss fire making methods, edible wild foods, weather conditions, and shelter; information is related to the resources of Southeast Alaska and to typical survival situations; e.g., storms at sea and dense fogs. Narratives relate one legendary and one factual survival story. Suggested activities for students include interviewing friends and relatives to learn additional survival practices and stories of survival; identifying edible foods of Southeast Alaska woods, streams, and beaches; and using primitive methods of fire building. An attached activity folder of 14 worksheets and answer keys provides games to build vocabulary related to the readings, hypothetical survival problems for group and individual solution, and directions for making kites and simulating fog. (JH)

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[Tlingit Survival Practices and Stories with Activity Folder]

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INTRODUCTION

STORIES WRITTEN BY: FRANK JOHNSON

FRANK JOHNSON WAS BORN IN 1894 ABOUT FORTY MILES SOUTH OF KAKE IN A CAMP ALONG THE BANKS OF A RIVER. HE ATTENDED THE SITKA, ALASKA, TRAINING SCHOOL AND THE CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL IN SALEM, OREGON. HE GRADUATED FROM SALEM HIGH SCHOOL IN 1917. HE WENT ON TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON AND RECEIVED HIS B.S. DEGREE IN 1927.

BACK IN ALASKA HE BECAME ACTIVE IN THE NATIVE BROTHERHOOD AND SERVED AS GRAND SECRETARY, AS VICE PRESIDENT AND FINALLY AS GRAND PRESIDENT IN 1931. HE TAUGHT SCHOOL IN KAKE AND KLAWOCK AND ALSO FISHED OFF A SEINE BOAT HE OWNED ON EQUAL SHARES WITH HIS BROTHER. WHEN SOMEONE WAS NEEDED TO ORGANIZE THE CANNERY WORKERS AND GILL NETTERS UNION, HE ASSUMED THAT RESPONSIBILITY.

MR. JOHNSON WAS ELECTED TO THE TERRITORIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN 1947. HE SERVED FOR 10 YEARS UNTIL 1957. DURING THAT TIME HE WAS SENT TO WASHINGTON D.C. TO ATTEND HEARINGS AND WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE FOR THE TERRITORY.

WHEN HE RETIRED FROM THE LEGISLATURE, HE WENT BACK TO TEACHING SCHOOL AND FISHING. IN 1970 HE MOVED TO KETCHIKAN. HE WAS MARRIED THREE TIMES, DID NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN OF HIS OWN BUT ENJOYS HIS MANY NIECES AND NEPHEWS.

HE ENJOYS SHARING HIS EXTRAORDINARY KNOWLEDGE OF THE LIFE AND HISTORY OF THE TLINGITS. MR. JOHNSON SAID THAT PEOPLE SHOULD ALWAYS GO OUT INTO THE WOODS OR ONTO THE OCEAN PREPARED FOR WHATEVER MIGHT HAPPEN. HE HOPES THAT THESE STORIES WILL NOT ONLY HELP PREPARE YOU BUT ALSO ENTERTAIN YOU.

OBJECTIVES

BY THE END OF THE UNIT THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. LISTEN ATTENTIVELY TO THE STORIES READ ORALLY.
2. KNOW THE BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL FACTS OF MR. FRANK JOHNSON.
3. JUDGE THE USEFULNESS OF THE SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES MENTIONED.
4. DEMONSTRATE THE CORRECT USAGE OF TRADITIONAL SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES.
5. KNOW THE LOCAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SOUTHEAST ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE.
6. DEMONSTRATE THE CORRECT USE OF MAPS AND OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS.
7. SHOW AN AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ABOUT SOUTHEAST ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE.
8. DEMONSTRATE AN APPRECIATION OF TRADITIONAL TLINGIT SURVIVAL PRACTICES.

PREHISTORIC FIRE-MAKING METHODS

BEFORE THEY HAD MATCHES, THE PREHISTORIC TLINGIT MADE FIRE BY USING FLINT-CONTAINING ROCKS "DODZI" OR BY FRICTION. THE USE OF FLINT OCCURRED ALL OVER ALASKA, SO IT MUST HAVE COME BY WAY OF TRADE WITH DISTANT VILLAGES.

FIRST SOME VERY DRY MATERIAL WAS MADE HANDY. ONE OF THE MOST COMMON MATERIAL WAS THE BARK OF RED CEDAR. IT WAS THOROUGHLY DRIED THEN BROKEN UP TILL IT WAS LIKE COTTON FIBERS OR THE CONSISTENCY OF WOOL. IN OTHER WORDS, IT HAD TO BE FINE ENOUGH AND TINDER DRY SO THAT WHEN THE SPARKS ARE MADE TO HIT IT THE MATERIALS WILL START TO SMOLDER. IT IS THEN CAREFULLY BLOWN WITH THE BREATH TILL IT CATCHES AND DEVELOPS INTO A LIVE FLAME. THE PITCH PARTS OF SPRUCE ARE ALWAYS ON HAND EITHER FROM THE MATURE TREE OR FROM A DEAD ONE, FOUND AND TRIMMED TO REMOVE THE ROTTEN PART SO THAT ONLY THE PITCH PART REMAINS TO BE SPLIT AND CUT INTO PIECES HANDY FOR INSTANT USE. WHEN PROPERLY PREPARED, FIRE CAN BE MADE EVEN ON COLD, WINDY DAYS OR EVEN WHEN IT IS RAINING.

THE USE OF FRICTION IS PHYSICALLY MUCH MORE DEMANDING. A PIECE OF SPECIALLY PREPARED RED CEDAR IS TAKEN BETWEEN THE PALMS OF THE HANDS. IN TLINGIT IT IS CALLED "T'OOTHLY" IT IS A ROUND PIECE TAPERED FROM ABOUT HALF INCH TO ONE

INCH IN DIAMETER AND ABOUT 8 TO 10 INCHES LONG. THE LOW PART IS ANOTHER DRIED PIECE OF CEDAR, WITH A SMALL DEPRESSION OF HALF AN INCH AND WITH A SMALL V OPENING OF ABOUT AN EIGHTH INCH DEPTH, JUST DEEP ENOUGH TO CATCH THE POWDER THAT FORMS. THIS IS CAREFULLY GUARDED FROM ANY STRAY PUFFS OF WIND. STRONG PRESSURE IS NEEDED. TEENAGERS AND WEAK MEN NEED NOT TRY THIS METHOD.

AN EASIER WAY IS TO USE A BOW AND A CLAM SHELL OR OTHER OILED SURFACE TO WHICH PRESSURE MAY BE APPLIED WITH ONE HAND AND THE BOW CAN BE MOVED BACK AND FORTH WITH THE OTHER HAND. A SINGLE TURN IS TAKEN WITH THE TAUT BOW STRING AROUND THE TOP PIECE. NATURALLY THE BOW MUST BE WELL MADE. IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA EVEN THE BOW STRING OF THE KIND USED FOR HUNTING WAS MADE ONLY OF THE INTESTINE OF THE YOUNG SEA LION, A VERY STRONG MATERIAL NOT AS ROUGH AS RAWHIDE. A SINGLE TURN IS TAKEN WITH THE TAUT BOW STRING AROUND THE TOP PIECE.

A COMBINATION OF PRESSURE AND RAPID MOVEMENT WILL BRING OUT A FLAME. THE FINE WOOLLY BARKS ARE REFERRED TO AS "KITTS" IN TLINGIT. WHEN THE FIRE WAS BLOWN INTO A FLAME THE ACT WAS ROUTINE. AFTER THE FIRE STARTS, IT IS KEPT GOING AND MAY EVEN BE KEPT GOING ALL NIGHT.

IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA WHERE TREES ARE NOT SO PLENTIFUL, A FRIEND WHO MARRIED AND LIVED IN THE COUNTRY WAY BACK TOLD ME THAT INSTEAD OF DRIED RED CEDAR BARK HE USED THE ROOTS OF CERTAIN KINDS OF GRASS. THEY WERE DRIED AFTER WASHING THEM FREE OF ALL SAND AND DIRT. THEY WOULD BURN EASILY AND WERE KEPT IN

WATERPROOF CONTAINERS. THIS IS TRUE OF ALL MATERIAL THAT MUST SUCCEED IN SPITE OF ALL UNFORESEEABLE HAPPENINGS. ALL KEY OR INDISPENSABLE OR HARD TO GET MATERIALS ARE CAREFULLY GUARDED AND KEPT BY ONLY TRUSTED MEN.

--FRANK G. JOHNSON

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

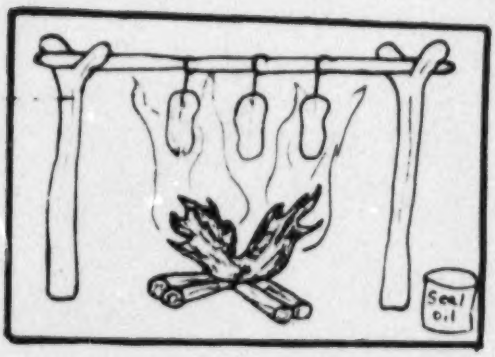
1. LIST AND THEN DISCUSS ALL THE POSSIBLE WAYS YOU CAN THINK OF TO MAKE A FIRE.
2. MAKE A SKETCH OF THE EQUIPMENT THE INDIANS USED TO MAKE FIRE BY FRICTION. YOU MIGHT CHECK IF SOME LIBRARY BOOKS HAVE PICTURES OF THESE. TRY TO MAKE YOUR OWN. DO YOU THINK YOU COULD LIGHT A FIRE THAT WAY?

ELEMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN ISOLATED PLACES

FOOD

BY: FRANK G. JOHNSON

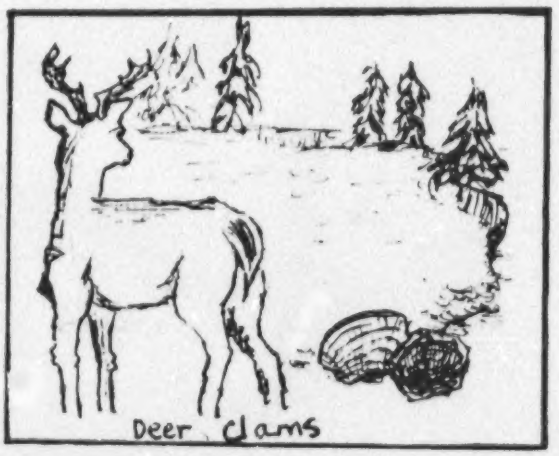
IT IS AXIOMATIC THAT FOOD IS VERY ESSENTIAL AT ALL TIMES. IT IS DOUBLY IMPORTANT TO HAVE FOOD AWAY FROM HOME AND STORES. WHEN YOU ARE STRANDED, ANYTHING THAT IS NOURISHING OR CAN GIVE MAXIMUM SUBSISTENCE MUST BE RECOGNIZED. GENERATIONS LIVING 40 AND 60 YEARS AGO GAVE ADVICE ON THESE. TAKE ENOUGH FOOD THAT IS LIGHT IN WEIGHT AND NOURISHING. OIL BEING ONE OF THE ESSENTIALS, HUNTERS USUALLY TAKE IT IN SOME FORM. TODAY, SEAL OIL CAN BE PUT UP IN CANS ANYWHERE AND WILL STAND ROUGH TREATMENT. WHEN STUCK IN A PLACE WHERE FOOD IS SCARCE OR HARD TO GET OR PREPARE, ONE CAN SIP THE OIL STRAIGHT AND ALLAY HUNGER. LUCKY ARE YOU IF YOU WERE WISE ENOUGH TO TAKE DRIED OR SMOKED SALMON. SMOKED SALMON REQUIRES NO COOKING UNLESS ONE HAS PLENTY OF TIME AND READY ACCESS TO HOME EQUIPMENT. AS A BOY, WE TOOK CUT PIECES OF SALMON WHEN HUNTING WAS DONE ON HIGH MOUNTAINS AND WE WOULD PROBABLY BRING DOWN HEAVY GAME.



IF WEATHER IS FAVORABLE, THE GROUP CAN THEN BUILD A FIRE. IT IS EASY TO MAKE SOME SHAVINGS (MAKING THEM HEAVY) AND SOME KINDLING AS DRY IS OFTEN NOT EASY TO FIND. IF WET, DEAD DRY LIMBS OF SPRUCE OR PINE BURN READILY. AT LEAST A SMALL HATCHET IS TAKEN TO CUT WOOD.

HUNTING PARTIES BECOME A SORT OF PICNIC. COFFEE CANS ARE TAKEN. COFFEE AND SUGAR ARE SOMETIMES PREMIXED TO SAVE SPACE AND COFFEE CAN BE BOILED IN THE CANS. LIGHT CUPS ARE TAKEN. PILOT BREAD IS A FAVORITE AMONG EXPERIENCED HUNTERS. BUTTER IS PUT ON SOMEWHAT LIBERALLY AND TWO ARE PUT TOGETHER, SOMETIMES SUGAR IS SPRINKLED ON. IT IS A READY SOURCE OF ENERGY AND GOES WELL WITH STEAMING HOT COFFEE.

WHEN DEER IS AVAILABLE, SOME OF IT IS COOKED IN A FRYING PAN OR COOKED ON A PREPARED STICK. SHOULD A SLAB OF ROCK BE HANDY, IT IS LEFT WHERE FIRE CAN HEAT IT AND STEAKS ARE COOKED ON THE HOT ROCK GREASED WITH LARD, BACON, OR THE FAT OF THE ANIMAL. THE TONGUE, HEART, AND OTHER CHOICE PARTS ARE EASY TO COOK AND TASTY.


Deer Clams

ONE CAN BE CAUGHT WITHOUT FOOD IN THE MOST UNEXPECTED PLACES OR IN SITUATIONS NOT FORESEEN. IN EXTREME CASES, THE INNER BARK OF SPRUCE IS EDIBLE. CUT THE OUTER DRY PART ALSO THE NEXT LAYER WITH REDDISH GRANULAR TEXTURE. THE WHITE, INNER PART IS GOOD. THE BRANCHES OF GRAY BERRIES ARE GOOD ALSO. THESE ARE EMERGENCY FOODS. WHEN OIL IS AVAILABLE, IT SATISFIES HUNGER AND FURNISHES NEEDED ENERGY.

IF YOU ARE ON THE BEACH AND TIDE IS OUT, YOU MAY BE LUCKY ENOUGH TO BE IN A PLACE WHERE GUM BOOTS ARE PRESENT. THEY ARE GOOD RAW, PREFERABLY PREVIOUSLY SOAKED IN FRESH WATER ABOUT 20 MINUTES. THE SOAKING SOFTENS THEM SOMEWHAT. THEY ARE BETTER

IF YOU ARE ABLE TO BUILD A FIRE ON A GRAVELLY BEACH. A SHALLOW DEPRESSION IS DUG WHERE THE GRAVEL IS HOT AND THE FRESH, LOOSENED GUM BOOTS ARE THROWN ON THE HOT GRAVEL AND VIGOROUSLY POKED STRAIGHT DOWN. THIS TAKES OFF THE BLACK SKIN WHICH HAS A TART TASTE. LEAVE FOR FIVE TO TEN MINUTES AND PUT IN FRESH WATER. THIS COOLS THEM ENOUGH TO EAT. CLEAN THE FOOD BY BENDING THE GUM BOOTS BACKWARD AS FAR AS THEY WILL GO. REMOVE THE EIGHT SHELLS, THE INTESTINES, AND THEN RINSE. EAT WITH OIL. FOR THE INITIATED, THIS IS THE TASTIEST WAY TO EAT IT. IN MAY, THE FEMALE WILL HAVE RED AND WHITE-COLORED EGGS, WHICH IS GOOD AND NOURISHING.

COCKLES ARE GOOD ANY TIME OF YEAR WHERE THEY MAY BE FOUND IN SANDY BEACHES. THEY ARE GOOD, BOILED OR ROASTED. WHEN ROASTING, COOK WITH THE VALVE SIDE NEXT TO THE FIRE FIRST. COOL SOMEWHAT AND EAT.

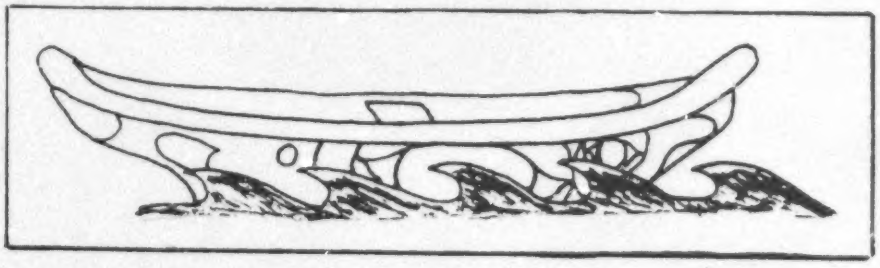
CLAMS ARE IN SEASON EXCEPT DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO AUGUST. THEY ARE EITHER SPAWNING THEN, OR MAY HAVE FED ON "RED TIDE" AND BECOME POISONOUS. THE BLACK TIP OF THE FOOT OR EXTENSIVE PART IS APT TO BE POISONOUS AT ANY TIME. WHILE THE NECK IS EDIBLE, REMOVE THE BLACK TIP BY CUTTING OFF AND DISCARDING. ROAST BY COOKING THE VALVE SIDE FIRST, LAYING THE CLAMS ON THE SIDE. WHEN SOAKED, THE NECTAR WILL BE BROWNISH, BUT DELICIOUS.

WEATHER

IN SMALL BOATS, ONE HAS TO BE DOUBLY CAREFUL AS TO WHEN TO RISK GOING OUT IN OPEN WATERS. THESE DAYS WEATHER REPORTS ARE

SEVERAL TIMES A DAY. IF YOU ARE OUT WITHOUT A RADIO, IT PAYS TO WATCH THE CLOUDS. IF DARK BROKEN CLOUDS ARE DRIFTING FAST, BEWARE AND STAY PUT FOR A DAY.

ON EXPOSED COASTS TO THE OCEAN, WATCH THE GROUND SWELLS AND THE BIG WAVES HITTING THE SHORES. IF EXTRA LARGE WAVES ARE COMING, STAY IN A HARBOR. A REAL HEAVY STORM IS COMING AND WILL PROBABLY HIT WITHIN ABOUT ONE OR TWO HOURS. THIS IS BECAUSE THE WAVES OUTRUN THE WIND IN THE OCEAN. IF YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING OUT A STORM AND CLOUDS CLEAR UP GRADUALLY AND SLOW DOWN, THE SIGNS ARE GOOD.



IF YOU ARE INADVERTENTLY CAUGHT IN A STORM IN A SMALL BOAT, KEEP COOL AND WATCH THE WAVES. THOUGH THE WAVES MAY LOOK VERY THREATENING, WATCH FOR THE EXTRA LARGE WAVES. STAY AWAY FROM THE BIG COMBERS BY EITHER SLOWING DOWN, SPEEDING UP, OR HEADING IN THE WAVES UNTIL THEY GO BY AND THEN CONTINUE. ONE BIG CURLER IS ENOUGH TO WRECK A SMALL BOAT. IF YOU ARE CAUGHT IN A STORM WITHOUT A GOOD COMPASS, THE BIG WAVES CAN BE A ROUGH GUIDE.

A WELL-EXPERIENCED FRIEND OF MINE WHO TRAPPED AND HUNTED CORONATION AND SPANISH ISLANDS WHERE WIND IS ALWAYS A PROBLEM FAVORED SMALL, SHORT OARS. HE HUNTED WITH HIS SONS AND SONS-IN-LAW. THE SMALL, SHORT OARS WERE EASIER TO HANDLE IN A STORM. WHEN ROWING, DO NOT USE YOUR FULL WEIGHT BY SWAYING BACK AND FORTH WITH THE OARS. USE QUICK, SHORT STROKES USING

YOUR ARMS ONLY. YOU CAN ROW LONG DISTANCES WITHOUT BRINGING YOURSELF TO EXHAUSTION.

ONE IS SOMETIMES UNSURE OF DIRECTION IN HEAVY WOODS ESPECIALLY WHEN FOG IS PRESENT. WET YOU THUMB NAIL WITH YOUR SALIVA. PUT AN OPEN POCKET KNIFE UPRIGHT ON YOUR NAIL. NOTICE THE THIN SHADOW WILL BECOME PLAINLY VISIBLE IN A CERTAIN DIRECTION ONLY POORLY OR NOT AT ALL IN OTHER DIRECTIONS. THE SUN IS IN LINE WITH THE WAY THE SHADOW SHOWS UP. THE TREES ON THE EXTREME UPPER PART OF A SLOPE WILL POINT AWAY FROM THE PREVAILING WINDS. IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA WHERE IT RAINS A LOT, THE WINDY AND RAINY SIDE WILL SHOW UP DIFFERENTLY FROM THE PROTECTED SIDE.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

1. INTERVIEW ELDERS OR FISHERMEN TO FIND OUT WHAT SURVIVAL PRACTICES THEY KNOW ABOUT OR HAVE USED. ASK THEM WHAT FOOD THEY WOULD EAT AND WHAT KIND OF SHELTER THEY WOULD BUILD IF THEY WERE STRANDED ON AN ISLAND. SHARE YOUR FINDINGS WITH FRIENDS.

2. LIST ALL THE POSSIBLE EDIBLE FOOD OUT IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA WOODS, STREAMS OR OCEAN.

TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED

BY: FRANK G. JOHNSON

THIS TYPE OF SEAWEED IS JUST RIGHT FOR PICKING DURING THE BIG LOW TIDES IN THE MONTH OF MAY, EXCEPT IN A FEW PLACES LIKE BARANOF ISLAND WHERE THE WATERS ARE COOLER FROM SNOW WATER RUNNING OFF THE STEEP MOUNTAINS. THERE IT IS POSSIBLE TO HARVEST AS LATE AS THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

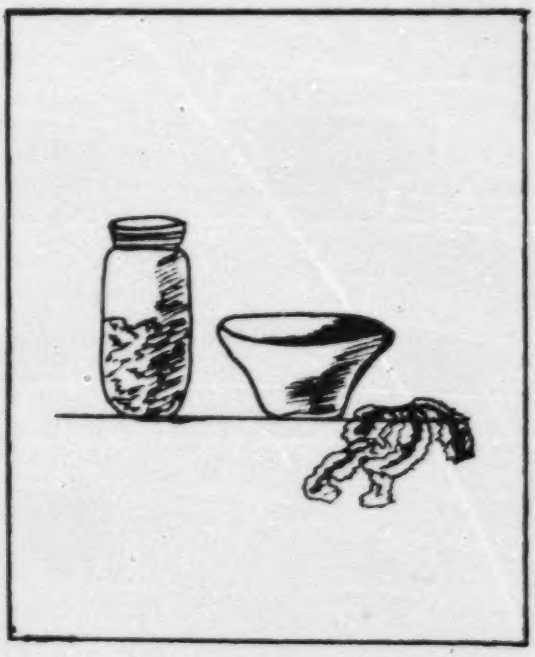
TO TOAST IT PICK THE SEAWEED EARLY IN THE MORNING. SPREAD THEM ON CONVENIENT BARE ROCKS IN A PLACE WHERE THEY WILL GET PLENTY OF SUN. AFTER ALLOWING THE ROCK TO WARM UP, SPREAD THE FRESHLY PICKED ONES IN SQUARES ABOUT 30 IN. WIDE AND TWO IN. THICK. WHEN ONE SIDE IS DRY LOOSEN WHERE IT MIGHT START TO STICK TO THE ROCK, FLIP IT OVER. LET IT DRY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

MEANWHILE BUILD A LARGE BON-FIRE. LET IT BURN TILL IT CREATES A GOOD LARGE PILE OF LIVE COALS. PUT TRIMMED STRAIGHT WHITE ALDER IN THE GROUND IN A CIRCLE WHERE IT WILL RECEIVE PLENTY OF HEAT, SAY, ABOUT FOUR TO SIX INCHES FROM THE FIRE SO AS TO HOLD UP THE DRIED SEAWEED SQUARES, LEANING THE STICKS TOWARD THE FIRE.

WHEN TOASTED RIGHT IT WILL TURN DARK GREEN. TAKE A SMALL AMOUNT TO SEE IF IT WILL CRUMBLE IN THE HANDS, THEN PUT THE SQUARES IN COTTON SACKS, THEY CRUMBLE EASILY. HIT WITH WOODEN 2x4 TILL IT IS REDUCED TO POWDER, NOT TOO FINE. IT WORKS BEST WHEN THE SUN IS SHINING AND NOT TOO WINDY. IT IS, I THINK

EASIER AND QUICKER THAN GRINDING. STORE IN TIGHT CONTAINERS, LIKE JARS OR CLEAN 5-GALLON CANS WITH TIGHT COVERS; NOT IN OPEN CONTAINERS AS THEY WILL TEND TO ABSORB MOISTURE AND SPOIL THE TASTE.

TO EAT SIMPLY ADD BOILING WATER IN A BOWL, SEAL OIL OR WHATEVER YOU PREFER; CANNED SALMON, CLAMS, SALMON EGGS. IT NEEDS NO COOKING; TOASTING COOKS IT. THE OLDER GENERATION TOOK THE RED EGGS OF GUMBOOTS, CRUSHED THEM AND SPRINKLED ON THE DRYING WEEDS TO FLAVOR.



SURVIVAL IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA - SHELTER

IT IS AXIOMATIC THAT TO SURVIVE BESIDES HAVING FOOD, SOME SORT OF SHELTER FROM WINDS, COLD AND RAIN MUST BE FOUND. THE MOST HANDY WHEN ONE IS UNEXPECTEDLY LOST IN HEAVY WOODS IS THE BIG WINDFALL, IF LARGE ENOUGH AND NOT ACTUALLY OVER RUNNING WATER. IT MAY BE DRY ENOUGH UNDERNEATH TO ENABLE ONE TO REST AND SLEEP. IF CAUGHT WITHOUT EVEN MINIMUM SHELTER TOO LATE TO LOOK AROUND, ONE MAY SLEEP RATHER UNCOMFORTABLY BUT NOT TOO COLD OR TOO WET SO LONG AS IT IS NOT FREEZING.

THE WISE ONE, IF IT SEEMS THAT HE IS TOO FAR FROM HIS DESTINATION, MAY USE WHATEVER IS HANDY. A SHELTER MAY BE FOUND ON THE LEFT SIDE OF A LARGE UPROOTED TREE. IF DRY LARGE PIECES OF ROTTED TREE ARE FOUND, THEY NOT ONLY KEEP THE WIND OUT BUT KEEP THE RAIN AND SNOW OUT. HEMLOCK BRANCHES WITH THE NEEDLES INTACT MAKE A FAIRLY COMFORTABLE BED AND SOME ARE USED TO KEEP THE WIND OUT. STAND THEM SLANTING AT ABOUT 60° AND PUT PLENTY OF THEM ALL AROUND.

A MORE SUITABLE SHELTER USED BY OUR PEOPLE FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL IS SIMPLY THE BARK OF YELLOW CEDAR, CLEAR OF KNOTS ABOUT 16" TO 24" IN DIAMETER. THEY ARE SO GOOD, RAIN AND WINDPROOF, THAT THESE WERE TAKEN THROUGH THE LAST PART OF MAY TO JULY SO LONG AS THE SAP IS STILL RUNNING AND EASILY REMOVED FROM THE TREE. WHEN REMOVED, THE BARK IS ROLLED UP WITH THE LIVE PART INSIDE THE ROLL, TIED, AND PACKED TO THE BEACH AND

SPREAD, LIVE PART TO THE SANDY GROUND AND THE BARK LAID DOWN FLAT. IT HAS A TENDENCY TO CURL UP. WEIGHT ARE PUT ON THE UPPER DRY PARTS AND IT IS CURED IN THE SUN 5-7 DAYS OR UNTIL DRY.

BARK FROM LARGER YELLOW CEDAR IS THICKER AND USED FOR MORE PERMANENT SHELTERS OR CAMP HOUSES. HANDLED RIGHT, IT IS RAIN AND WIND PROOF. THE BARK FROM LARGE TREES MAY HAVE

LIVE BARK OF ABOUT 1/4 TO 3/8". LEAVING THE DRY PART ON ENABLES YOUR SHELTER TO STAND CONSIDERABLE SNOWFALL, SAY TO ABOUT 10" DEEP, BUT IT MUST BE KEPT FREE OF HEAVY SNOW.

A HANDY REFINEMENT TO ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION IS PUT STIFFENERS OR STICKS AT RIGHT ANGLES OR CROSS-WISE TO PREVENT CURLING. FOR REPEATED USE, WOODEN HOOKS WERE FASTENED TO THE END TO BE USED AND HOOKED TO THE CABLES. THE BARK WAS USED AS WATER-PROOF COVERING ON TRIPS TO KEEP HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND YOUNG CHILDREN DRY. THE SAME MATERIAL IS USED TO COVER THE SIDES, FRONT AND BACK.

FOR MINIMUM SAFETY THESE DAYS ALWAYS TAKE MATCHES, LIGHTER, DRY KINDLING, ANY KIND OF EDIBLE OIL OR FATS, AND SUGAR INTO THE WOODS WITH YOU. HUNGER CAN BE VERY TRYING, GREATLY IMPAIRS CLEAR THINKING, AND DESTROYS SELF-CONFIDENCE. OIL OR FATS ARE ESPECIALLY NECESSARY. MANY PLANTS AND BARK OF TREES ARE EDIBLE, AS ARE SEAFOODS AND SHELL FISH FROM BEACHES. THEY FAIL TO SATISFY HUNGER WITHOUT FATS, THOUGH.

GUTHLWEIT

LONE MAN ON CORONATION ISLAND

THIS IS AN OLD LEGEND AND IS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON CORONATION ISLAND, OFF THE SOUTHERN PART OF KUIU ISLAND IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. IT IS CALLED "AAT DAA" IN TLINGIT. IT WAS PROBABLY IN WINTER. A SUDDEN STORM AROSE WHILE A PARTY OF HUNTERS WERE OUT IN THEIR CANOE. EVEN THOUGH THEY USED ALL THEIR STRENGTH AND SKILL, THE CANOE BROKE UP AS GIANT WAVES SWEPT OVER SUNKEN ROCKS THAT WERE SELDON SEEN.

ONLY ONE MAN BY SHEER STRENGTH AND LUCK MADE IT ASHORE TO THAT FORBIDDING, DESOLATE ISLAND. A DOG ALSO SWAM ASHORE, FOLLOWED THE MAN, AND STAYED WITH HIM. THE STORM DID NOT ABATE TILL MANY DAYS.

NOW A DEPARTURE FROM WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED TOOK PLACE.. SOME OR PERHAPS ALL OTHER MEN WOULD BE HAPPY TO HAVE THEIR DOG. INSTEAD OF TAKING GREAT CARE OF THE DOG SO IT COULD ACT AS A WATCH DOG, THE MAN KILLED THE DOG, BREAKING ALL PRECEDENT AND VIOLATING COMMON SENSE. HE SKINNED THE DOG, DRIED THE SKIN, AND WORE THE SKIN AS A MANTLE AND THE HEAD WITH THE MOUTH OF THE DOG WIDE OPEN ON HIS HEAD.

HE WAS A RESOURCEFUL MAN AND ALTHOUGH HE HAD NO SUITABLE TOOLS, HE MUST HAVE HAD SOME SORT OF A KNIFE AS MOST ABLE-BODIED MEN CARRIED HAND WEAPONS AT ALL TIMES. HE KNEW THERE WAS PLENTY OF HALIBUT IN THE AREA AND OTHER EDIBLE FISH. HE MADE THE V TYPE OF OLD FASHIONED HOOK USING A BONE FOR THE BAR AND TYING IT WITH ROOTS OF SPRUCE. THE MAIN LINE WAS MADE OF LARGE KELP WHICH BREAKS OFF THE BOTTOM IN LATE FALL AND DRIFTS UP ON THE BEACHES. THE LONG SOLID PART WHICH REACHES TO THE BOTTOM IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN ITS NATURAL STATE. IT IS ANCHORED IN A FRESH RUNNING STREAM FOR A NUMBER OF DAYS UNTIL IT TURNS WHITE. IT IS THEN DRIED AND TIED TOGETHER UNTIL SUFFICIENT LENGTH IS REACHED.

TO SOLVE THE BOAT PROBLEM HE FOUND A SUITABLE DRIFTWOOD OF THE RIGHT SHAPE AND SIZE. HE DID NOT TRY TO GO OUT ON THE DRIFTWOOD BUT MERELY PUT THE HOOK AND SINKER ON THE LOG SO HE COULD PULL IT OFF.

HE WAS SKILLED ENOUGH FROM ANCIENT STORIES AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCE TO KNOW THAT THE BEST FISHING WAS EARLY IN THE MORNING ON THE INCOMING TIDE. HE CAUGHT HALIBUT AND OTHER FISH, SMOKED AND DRIED SOME. USUALLY THE DRIED HALIBUT IS EATEN WITH OIL BUT THE LARGER HALIBUT ARE OILY ANYWAY, SO HE GOT THE NEEDED FATS THAT WAY.

HIS SHELTER WAS OF THE MOST SIMPLE AND SKIMPY KIND. HE PROBABLY USED MOSTLY DRIFTWOOD AND BRANCHES. HE DID MAKE A FIRE AND THEN HAD IT GOING STEADILY THEREAFTER.

THE FEAR THAT HE MIGHT BE CAPTURED BY LAND OTTER WAS IN

HIS MIND, SO HE PICKED A SPOT THAT WAS A DIFFICULT PLACE TO LAND AT ANY TIME. A MINK CAME TO LIVE CLOSE TO HIM AND SHARED HIS HALIBUT. THEY ARE FOND OF HALIBUT. HE UNDERSTOOD THE MINK WHO TOLD HIM THAT LAND OTTERS WERE COMING SOON, THE LAND OTTER PEOPLE, "KOOSHDAA KAA", WOULD SAY THEY CAME TO SAVE HIM BUT WOULD REALLY CAPTURE OR LURE HIM BY APPEARING AND TALKING LIKE HIS OWN PEOPLE.

GREAT STORMS RAGED AND EVEN WHEN CALM WEATHER CAME THE GREAT WAVES STILL BEAT AGAINST THE SHORES OF THE ISLAND. THERE WAS NO HOPE OF HIS EVER GETTING OFF AND REACHING HIS HOME. ONE DAY HE HEARD WEEPING WOMEN, AND A CANOE APPEARED LOOKING VERY MUCH LIKE HIS OWN PEOPLE. HE TOLD THE PEOPLE TO LAND RIGHT IN FRONT OF HIS CAMP AND THEY DID. HE RUSHED DOWN, PULLED THE CANOE UP ON THE ROCKY SHORE AND BIT THE EDGE OF THE CANOE TO SEE IF IT WAS REAL. IT FELT SOMEWHAT SOFT AND DID NOT FEEL LIKE WOOD.

NOW HE WAS MORALLY CERTAIN THEY WERE NOT HUMAN BUT LAND OTTERS, FOR ANCIENT STORIES TOLD HOW THEY USED SKATES, A GREAT FLAT FISH, FOR CANOES.

HE GATHERED UP THE PADDLES AND INVITED THEM TO HIS CAMP. THE PADDLES HE PUT OVER HEAD, OVER THE FIRE, AND PILED ON PLENTY OF WOOD. INSTEAD OF CRACKLING, THEY BEGAN TO SQUIRM AND CRY. THEY WERE MINK WHICH LEGEND SAYS WERE USED BY THE LAND OTTER PEOPLE AS PADDLES.

HE POURED OUT FERMENTED URINE FOR THE VISITORS TO USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. PREPARED URINE WAS USED IN PREHISTORIC TIME

FOR CLEANING SINCE SOAP WAS UNKNOWN. THE OTTERS KEPT THEIR FACES AWAY FROM THE POWERFUL ODOR. THEY WERE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO USING SUCH LIQUID. HE SUDDENLY ATTACHED THEM.

THIS HAPPENED MANY TIMES. THE MINK KEPT HIM INFORMED AND HE ALWAYS KNEW ABOUT WHEN ANOTHER EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO LURE HIM TO LIVE AMONG THE LAND OTTERS. ANY HUMAN BEING WHO WAS "SAVED" BY THE LAND OTTER IN TIME BECAME PART OTTER AND PART HUMAN. THEY WERE CALLED "KOOSHDA KAA" WHICH IS INTERPRETED TO MEAN LAND OTTER MAN. AFTER MANY SUCH TRIALS THE DEPRESSION WHERE HE THREW THE DEAD LAND OTTER BEGAN TO FILL UP.

ONE DAY HIS FRIEND AND COMPANION THE MINK SAID, "YOUR OWN PEOPLE ARE COMING FOR YOU. I WILL NOW LEAVE YOU," THE MINK LEFT.

A CONOE MOVED INTO SIGHT. THEY SEEMED TO BE PASSING HIM BY, WHEREAS THE LAND OTTER HERETOFORE SEEMED TO KNOW EXACTLY WHERE HE LIVED. THEY FINALLY SAW HIS SMOKE AND HE TOLD THEM TO LAND. THEY ANSWERED, "NO, IT'S TOO RUGGED THERE. WE WILL LAND OVER THAT WAY." WITH EFFORT AND CARE A LANDING WAS ACHIEVED. HE BIT THE CANOE AND FELT THE CHARACTERISTIC WOOD. HE TOOK THE PADDLES, AND WHEN HE MADE A LARGE FIRE UNDER THEM, THEY CRACKLED. HE GAVE THEM THE CLEANSING FLUID AND THEY USED IT TO WASH AND FOLLOWED IT WITH FRESH WATER AS OTHERS OF HIS PEOPLE. STILL HE ALMOST KILLED THEM, BUT THE MEN PREVENTED HIM.

SOME PLACES HAD A TOTEM OF HIM, USUALLY A MAN WITH THE HEAD OF A DOG WHICH MIGHT LOOK LIKE A WOLF.

WRECKED ON HAZY ISLAND

HAZY ISLAND IN INDIAN IS CALLED "DAY KEE NOONG" WHICH MEANS TREELESS ISLAND OFFSHORE. IT IS ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM CORONATION ISLAND. BEFORE IT WAS MADE A BIRD RESERVATION BY THE UNITED STATES OUR PEOPLE VISITED THE ISLAND EVERY SUMMER TO GATHER BIRDS' EGGS. STRONG TIDES ARE ENCOUNTERED ALL AROUND THE ISLAND, BUT SMALL FISH LIKE HERRING, AND NEEDLE FISH ARE PLENTIFUL. HAIR SEAL AND SEA LION WILL BASK IN THE SUN AND BARE YOUNG ONES THERE.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN IN JULY OF ABOUT 1900 (SINCE SEAGULL EGGS ARE PICKED IN JUNE) WHEN A LARGE CANOE LOAD OF KAKE RESIDENTS WENT THERE. USUALLY ONLY MEN GO OUT AFTER BIRDS' EGGS BUT IT WAS SO FAIR AND CALM THAT INSTEAD OF LEAVING THE WOMEN ON THE SAFE, SANDY BEACHES ON CORONATION ISLAND THEY WERE ALLOWED TO GO.

THE LANDING WAS EASY AND UNEVENTFUL. EVERYONE HAD AN EXCITING TIME PICKING EGGS AND JUST WALKING ABOUT THE BARREN ROCKS. THE GREAT GROUND SWELLS BEGAN SLOWLY TO INCREASE IN VOLUME AND FEROCITY. HARDLY ANYONE PAID MUCH ATTENTION AS IT WAS NORMAL FOR THAT WHEN THE TIDES CHANGE OR AS THE WINDS COME UP.

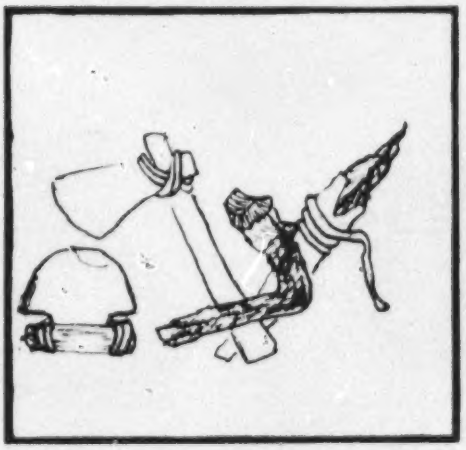
SUDDENLY IT WAS NOTICED THAT THE WAVES WERE ABOUT TOO HIGH AND A SUDDEN SOUTHWEST WIND CAME UP. THE WIND AND THE WAVES WERE SO VIOLENT THEY COULD NO LONGER LAUNCH THE BOAT

SAFELY. THEY WERE STUCK ON A BARREN ISLAND. INSTEAD OF ABATING THE WAVES WERE NOW SO HUGE ONLY THE MEN MADE IT TO THE GREAT CANOE AT PERSONAL PERIL TO THEMSELVES. THE MEN PULLED THE CANOE UP AS HIGH AS THEY COULD ABOVE THE GIANT WAVES AND INTO THE SHELTER OF A LARGE PROJECTION OF ROCK. BEDDIND, FOOD, AND ALL HEAVY AND MOVEABLE GOODS HAD TO BE UNLOADED IN A HURRY. THE WOMEN HELPED.

THE STORM GREATLY AND RAPIDLY INCREASED. THIS WAS NO ORDINARY STORM. THOUGH THE BEDROCK HERE WAS SOLID AND THE HEIGHT OF THE ISLAND SEEMED SAFE DURING MOST DAYS, THE WAVES KEPT INCREASING SO MUCH SO THAT SPRAY CAME OVER THE HIGHEST POINT AND CAME DOWN TO SOAK EVERYONE. THE CANOE HAD TO BE BAILED OUT AFTER EACH EXTRA LARGE WAVE. FINALLY AN EXTRA LARGE ONE CAME CRASHING DOWN AND SPLIT THE CANOE IN ABOUT HALF AND SMASHED ONE END INTO SMALL PIECES AND SWEPT MUCH OF THE PRECIOUS CAMP EQUIPMENT AND FOOD OVERBOARD. THE MEN RUSHED DOWN TO RECOVER WHATEVER THEY COULD.

MY FATHER GOT AHOLD OF THE MAST AND NOTICED A CAVITY IN THE ROCK SHAPED LIKE A DISH PAN UPSIDE DOWN. THE WOMEN SCREAMED. A HUGE WAVE WAS COMING. HE RAN TOWARDS THE CAVITY, AND BRACED HIMSELF WITH THE MAST. THE WAVE COMPLETELY COVERED HIM BUT HE FOUND THAT SOME AIR WAS TRAPPED IN THE REVERSE CAVITY.

THE WAVE WENT DOWN AND HE CAME OUT JUST IN TIME TO SEE TWO MEN ABOUT TO BE CARRIED OVER A PRECIPICE BY THE WAVES. FATHER WAS STRONG AND FAST ON HIS FEET. HE RAN AND WAITED IN THE SHALLOW LIP WHERE THEY WERE ABOUT TO GO OVER. ONE OF THE MEN YELLED. "TAKE CARE OF THIS ONE, I CAN MAKE IT UP." THE WOMEN SCREAMED AGAIN AND ANOTHER GREAT WAVE WAS COMING. HE THOUGHT HE LET THE MAN GO. HE WAS CAUGHT AWAY FROM THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE HOLLOW PLACE. IN THE EXCITEMENT HE DRAGGED THE MAN BY HIS LONG HAIR. THE ROCK WAS LARGELY LIME AND HENCE JAGGED, BUT HE GOT HIM TO A PLACE WHERE OTHERS GOT AHOLD OF HIM. HIS HANDS WERE TERRIBLY CUT AND BLEEDING PROFUSELY.



ONLY A FEW ESSENTIAL THINGS WERE SAVED. THE EGGS WERE GONE AND ALL OF THE FOOD EXCEPT A VERY SMALL AMOUNT WAS GONE. THE OARS AND PADDLES WERE SAVED AS WERE THE WET BLANKETS AND A FEW CLOTHES.

THE STORM GRADUALLY ABATED AND THE WAVES LESSENED IN FORCE. ALTOGETHER IT LASTED SEVERAL DAYS AND THE PEOPLE WERE EXHAUSTED. THE SUN CAME OUT. THE WOMEN MADE A FIRE USING BROKEN PIECES OF THE CANOE. THERE WAS NO OTHER WOOD THEN IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. MY FATHER WAS IN A RAGE WHEN HE SAW THE CANOE PIECES STARTING TO BURN. HIS OWN YOUNGER SISTER HAD MADE THE FIRE. "WHY DID YOU SO SUCH A THING?" HE SCREAMED AT HER. " DO YOU NOT REALIZE THAT WE MUST SOMEHOW GET ASHORE BY OURSELVES EVEN IF SOME OTHER PARTY COMES FOR US. DO YOU NOT REALIZE SOME

STRANGE PEOPLE MAY RESCUE US AND THEN CLAIM US ALL AS SLAVES?" IT WAS THE INDIAN LAW AT THAT TIME TO TAKE RESCUED PEOPLE AS YOUR SLAVES. NO ONE SPOKE, FOR WHAT HE VOICED WAS TRUE.

MIRACULOUSLY A FEW SIMPLE TOOLS (AWLS, KNIVES, HATCHETS, AND ADZ) HAD BEEN CARRIED AND WERE SAVED. THEY ALWAYS CARRIED FRESH TWIGS, STRIPPED OFF BARK CALLED "ZOO" FOR MENDING CRACKS IN RED CEDAR CANOES. THE MEN WENT TO WORK. THEY CAREFULLY PIECED TOGETHER REMNANTS. ONLY SHORT PIECES FROM BOTH BOW AND STERN WERE MISSING AND PIECES OF THE TOOL BOX WERE USED. THE WOMEN USED PARTS OF THEIR DRESSES TO CALK THE CANOE. THEY KILLED SEAL AND PUT THEM ON THE BOTTOM OF THE CANOE WHICH HELPED TO STOP LEAKS. THE WAVES SLOWLY WENT DOWN THEN THEY MADE IT TO CORONATION ISLAND'S SHELTERED BAYS AND EVENTUALLY BACK TO KAKE.

STUDENT QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES:

1. EXPLAIN THE TWO WAYS TLINGITS USED TO MAKE FIRES BEFORE THEY HAD MATCHES.
2. NAME AND DESCRIBE AT LEAST FIVE EMERGENCY FOODS YOU CAN GATHER AND PREPARE.
3. WHY IS IT WORTHWHILE TO WATCH THE CLOUDS AND THE WAVES WHEN YOU ARE OUT IN OPEN WATERS?
4. WHEN IT IS FOGGY, NAME TWO WAYS TO TELL DIRECTION WITHOUT A COMPASS.
5. NAME THREE KINDS OF SHELTERS YOU CAN FIND OR BUILD WHEN YOU ARE CAUGHT OUT IN THE WOODS.

MAP ACTIVITY:

1. FIND CORONATION AND HAZY ISLAND ON A MAP. STUDY THE ISLANDS. TRACE THEM AND SHOW HOW YOU WOULD GET TO THEM FROM KETCHIKAN. MARK WHERE YOU WOULD LAND ON THEM. WHERE WOULD BE THE BEST PLACE FOR A CAMP?

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

1. SHARE WITH THE CLASS OTHER STORIES OF SURVIVAL PRACTICES OR OF PEOPLE BEING STRANDED THAT YOU KNOW. INTERVIEW YOUR PARENTS OR ELDERS IN THE COMMUNITY FOR STORIES THEY MIGHT KNOW.
2. IF YOU WERE GOING INTO THE WOODS FOR FIVE DAYS WHAT WOULD YOU TAKE? IMAGINE THAT YOU ARE GOING TO PACK IN AND THAT YOU MUST BE ABLE TO CARRY EVERYTHING ON YOUR BACK.

TLINGIT
SURVIVAL PRACTICES
AND
STORIES

ACTIVITY FOLDER

Teachers: In this folder are activities and games for you to use with your student. You may make duplicate copies for them. Answer sheets are included on yellow paper.

Exhibit S

PREHISTORIC FIRE MAKING METHODS

NAME: _____

Hangman:

Here are some words from the story you might use in a hangman game.

1. flint
2. friction
3. smolder
4. pitch
5. pressure
6. flame
7. intestine
8. powder
9. cedar
10. rawhide

TLINGIT SURVIVAL
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

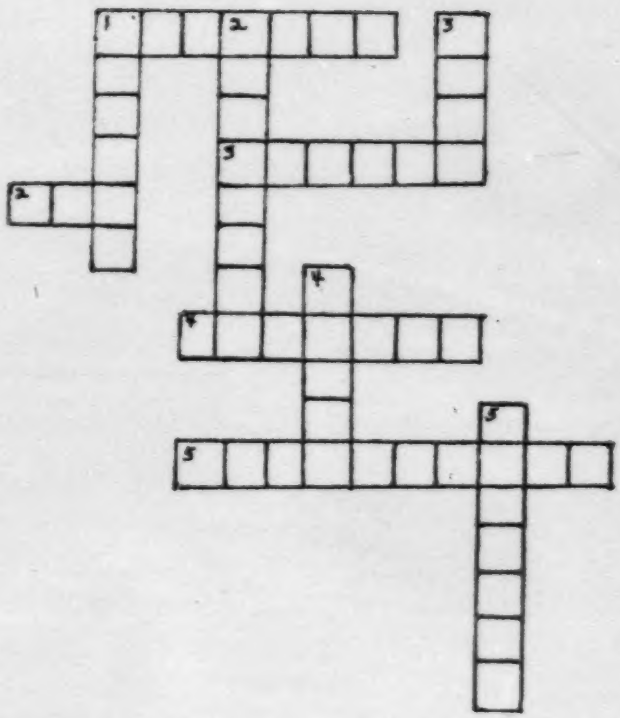
NAME: _____

ACROSS

1. Taken on camping trips to help you if you get lost.
2. An essential usually taken on hunting trips for energy and to preserve body warmth.
3. Makes a fairly comfortable bed.
4. The inner bark of this wood is edible.
5. Seaweed is stored in these.

DOWN:

1. A kind of clam, good all year.
2. Also needed to start fires.
3. A town south of Ketchikan.
4. Used by Tlingit to start fires.
5. Picked in the low tides of the month of May.



TLINGIT SURVIVAL
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ANSWER SHEET

ACROSS:

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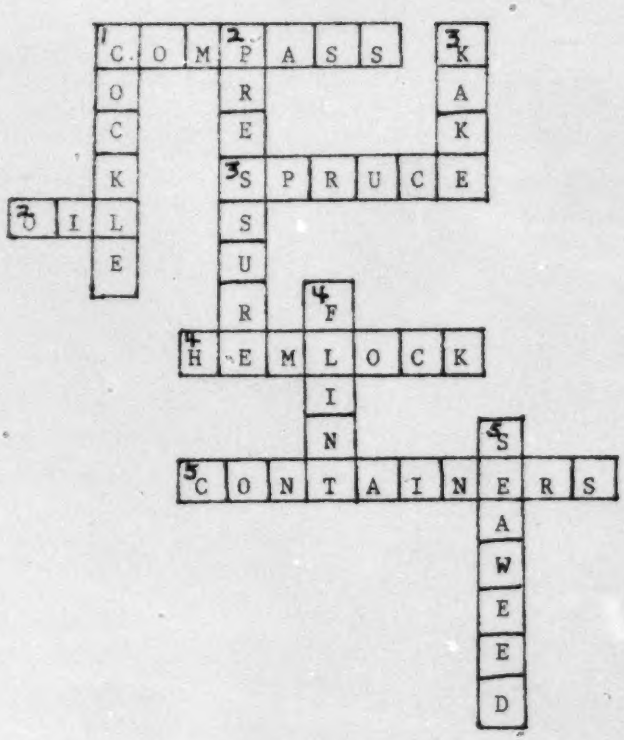


ELEMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN ISOLATED PLACES OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA - FOOD

NAME: _____

20 Questions:

The teacher or a student can be it and think of a word used in the story. You may want to use some of the words suggested below. The rest of the class can then ask him/her twenty questions as they try to guess what the word is. The person who is it can only answer "Yes", "No", or "I don't know". Stress to your students that it is helpful to determine the part of speech of the word they are trying to guess or tell the class in the beginning if it is a noun, verb, adjective, etc.

1. essential

2. granular

3. previously

4. depression

5. spawning

6. exposed

7. threatening

8. exhaustion

9. prevailing

10. extreme

ELEMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN ISOLATED PLACES - WEATHER

NAME: _____

Predicaments:

Discuss the predicaments you can get into when you may be out in an isolated place. Now have the class members write any problem below. "What would you do if.....

Now beneath that, have the students write a solution to any problem, not necessarily to the problem they wrote about. Then call on another student to read his/her problem and then call on another student to read his/her answer. You will get some ridiculous misfitting problems and solutions the students should enjoy.

EXAMPLES: What would you do if you were lost without any matches?

Dogpaddle slowly to shore and hide from my mother until it was dry.

What would you do if a black bear started to chase you?

Look for some hermit crabs in the tidal pools.

PROBLEM: What would you do if _____

_____

_____

SOLUTION: _____

_____

_____

PROBLEM: What would you do if _____

_____

_____

SOLUTION: _____

_____

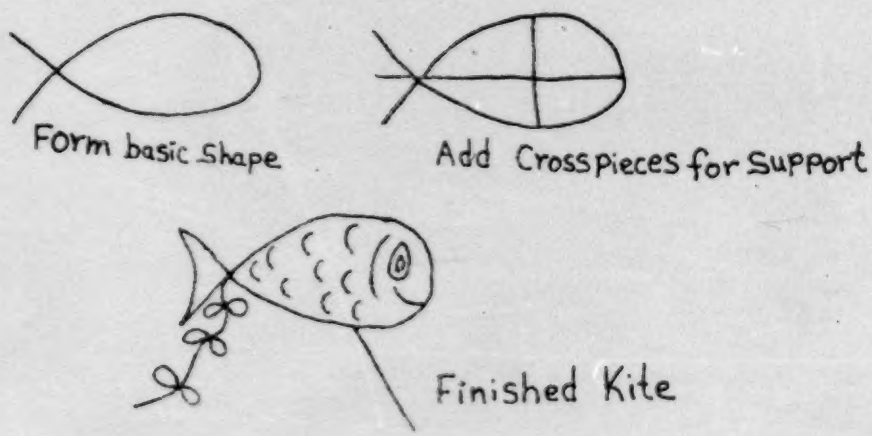
_____

ELEMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN
ISOLATED PLACES - WEATHER

Kites in Fanciful Shapes:

Kites can be made in a limitless variety of shapes. For unusual shapes, dampen bamboo strips in water until they are very flexible. Bend and tie these strips in place to form the basic outline desired, then add supporting cross-sticks and string to connect the points. Cut a cover for the kite, by tracing the shape of the kite on the covering material all the way around the edges for overlap. Decorate the cover as desired. Lay the kite frame on top of the covering. Fold the edges of the covering over the string and paste, staple or sew it securely in place. The covering should be firm but not tight.

EXAMPLE:



TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED NAME: _____

"Crambo" Game

Put an animal, flower, or bird name that begins with the letter to the left. Fill in as many boxes as possible.

	Animals	Birds	Flowers
S			
T			
R			
A			
W			
D			

TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED ANSWER SHEET

"Crambo" Game

Below are listed some possible answers.

	Animals	Birds	Flowers
S	Seal	Sea gull	Snap Dragon
T	Tiger	Tern	Tulip
R	Rabbit	Robin	Rose
A	Antelope	Albatross	Aster
W	Whale	Wood Pecker	Water Lily
D	Deer	Duck	Daisy

TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED NAME: _____

Categories:

Fill in the blanks with words that start with the letters K, T, and D as directed in the left hand column. Three are done for you.

	K	T	D
Tlingit words	Kéet		
People's name			
Things to eat			
Book Titles		Tom Sawyer	
Things to wear			Deer moccasins

TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED ANSWER SHEET

Categories:

Fill in the blanks with words that start with the letters K, T, and D as directed in the left hand column.

Teachers: You may have to provide a Tlingit noun dictionary for the students to use.

	K	T	D
Tlingit words	Kéet (Killer Whale)	Té (stone)	Dóosh (cat)
People's names	Kathy	Tom	Donald
Things to eat	Ketchup	Tomatoes	Donut
Book Titles	King Arthur	Tom Sawyer	Daniel Boone
Things to wear	Kilt	Tie	Deer mocassins

TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED NAME: _____

Do you know?

Do you know what you call the male, female, young offspring and a group of the animals listed. If the name is the same as the animal name it has been written in for you.

Animal	Male	Female	Young Offspring	Group
Bear	Bear	Bear		
Deer				
Whale				
Fish	Fish	Fish		
Bee			No specific name	
Fox	Fox			
Toad	Toad	Toad		

TOASTED BLACK SEAWEED ANSWER SHEET

Do you know?

Animal	Male	Female	Young Offspring	Group
Bear	Bear	Bear	Cub	Sleuth Sloth
Deer	Buck	Doe	Fawn	Herd
Whale	Bull	Cow	Calf	Pod Gam
Fish	Fish	Fish	Fry Fingerling	Shoal Draught School
Bee	Drone	Queen Worker	No specific name	Swarm
Fox	Fox	Vixen	Cub	Pack Skulk
Toad	Toad	Toad	Polliwog Tadpole	Knot

ELEMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN ISOLATED PLACES OF SOUTH-EAST ALASKA - SHELTER

NAME: _____

Letter Stress:

Write the longest sentence possible using as many words as you can that start with the same letter. Your sentence need not make a true statement, but it must make sense. You will score one point for each answer.

Example: S = Sally's ship shall sail shortly so she skipped silly steps stunningly.

1. S = _____

_____

2. T = _____

_____

3. B = _____

_____

4. H = _____

_____

5. M = _____

_____

ELEMENTS OF SURVIVAL IN ISOLATED PLACES OF SOUTH-EAST ALASKA - SHELTER

NAME: _____

Word Hunt Game:

Explain that the students should try to make as many words as possible using the letters from the original word. In each new word you can use a letter as many times as it appears in the key word.

1. axiomatic: _____

_____

2. confidence: _____

_____

3. permanent: _____

_____

4. essentials: _____

_____

5. equipment: _____

_____

6. emergency: _____

_____

7. nourishing: _____

_____

8. situations: _____

_____

9. threatening: _____

_____

10. prevailing: _____

_____

LONE MAN ON CORONATION ISLAND NAME: _____

Odd Man Out:

In each of the following groups of words there is one that is "odd man out." For example, in the first group all are the names of boats except water, so that is the odd word. Now do the others by circling the odd one.

1. Canoe, (water,) troller, ferry, skiff

2. halibut, salmon, eggs, coho, humpie

3. driftwood, log, branches, chair, tree

4. mink, rabbit, fox, bird, mouse

5. storm, hurricane, flood, sunny, blizzard

6. stream, creek, river, rock, brook

7. simple, skimpy, easy, large, small

8. odor, smell, stench, unpleasant, stinky

9. crackled, snapped, rustled, leaf, broke

10. friend, companion, buddy, relative, acquaintance

LONE MAN ON CORONATION ISLAND ANSWER SHEET

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8. odor, smell, stench, (unpleasant,) stinky

9. crackled, snapped, rustled, (leaf,) broke

10. friend, companion, buddy, (relative,) acquaintance

LONE MAN ON CORONATION ISLAND

Challengers and Guessers:

Have class members pair off by twos. Give one person of the pair (the "challenger") a word card. When the teacher says "go" the "guesser" can ask the "challenger" as many questions as he/she wants that can be answered with "yes" or "no". After about 3 minutes the teacher says "stop". See how many "guessers" were able to discover the specific word their "challenger" held.

List of suggested words from "Lone Man On Coronation Island"

1. desolate
2. ashore
3. precedent
4. sense
5. mantle
6. kelp
7. sufficient
8. sinker
9. ancient
10. oily
11. herb
12. crackling
13. mink
14. kooshdaa Kaa
15. depression

HOW TO MAKE FOG:

The following experiment will demonstrate what causes fog.

1. Heat water in a tea kettle until it boils.

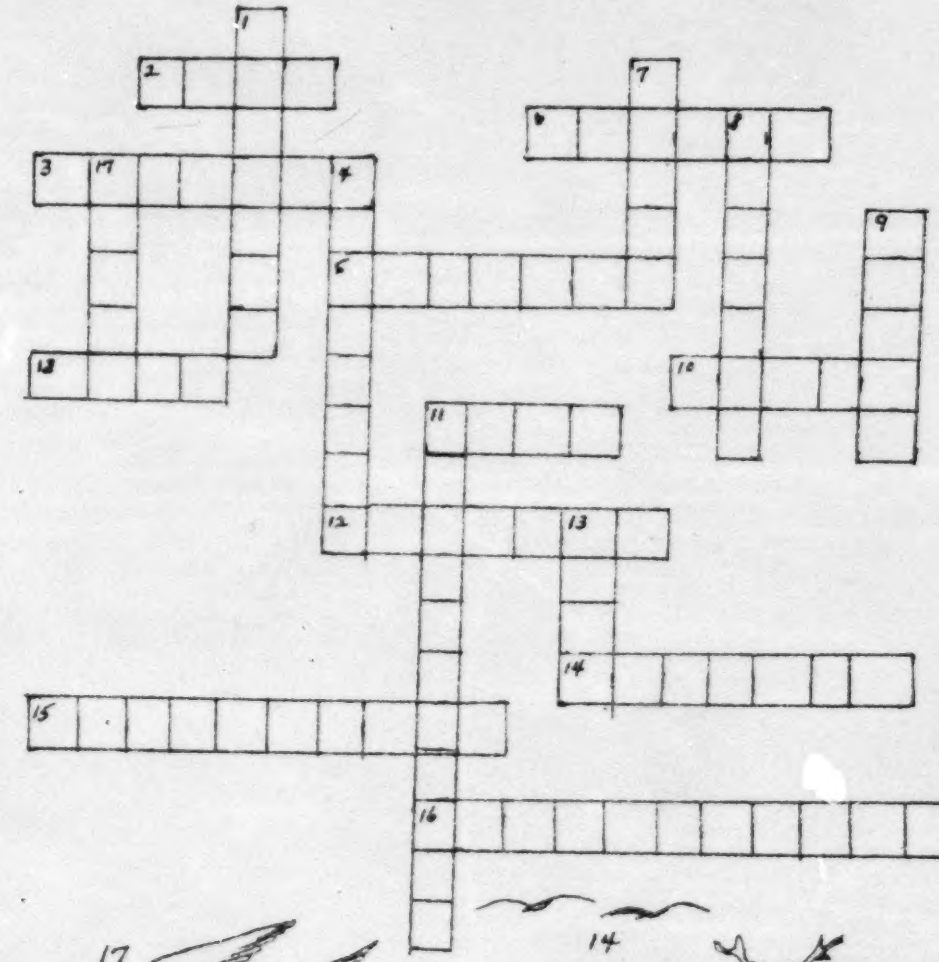
2. Place a dozen ice cubes in a strainer,

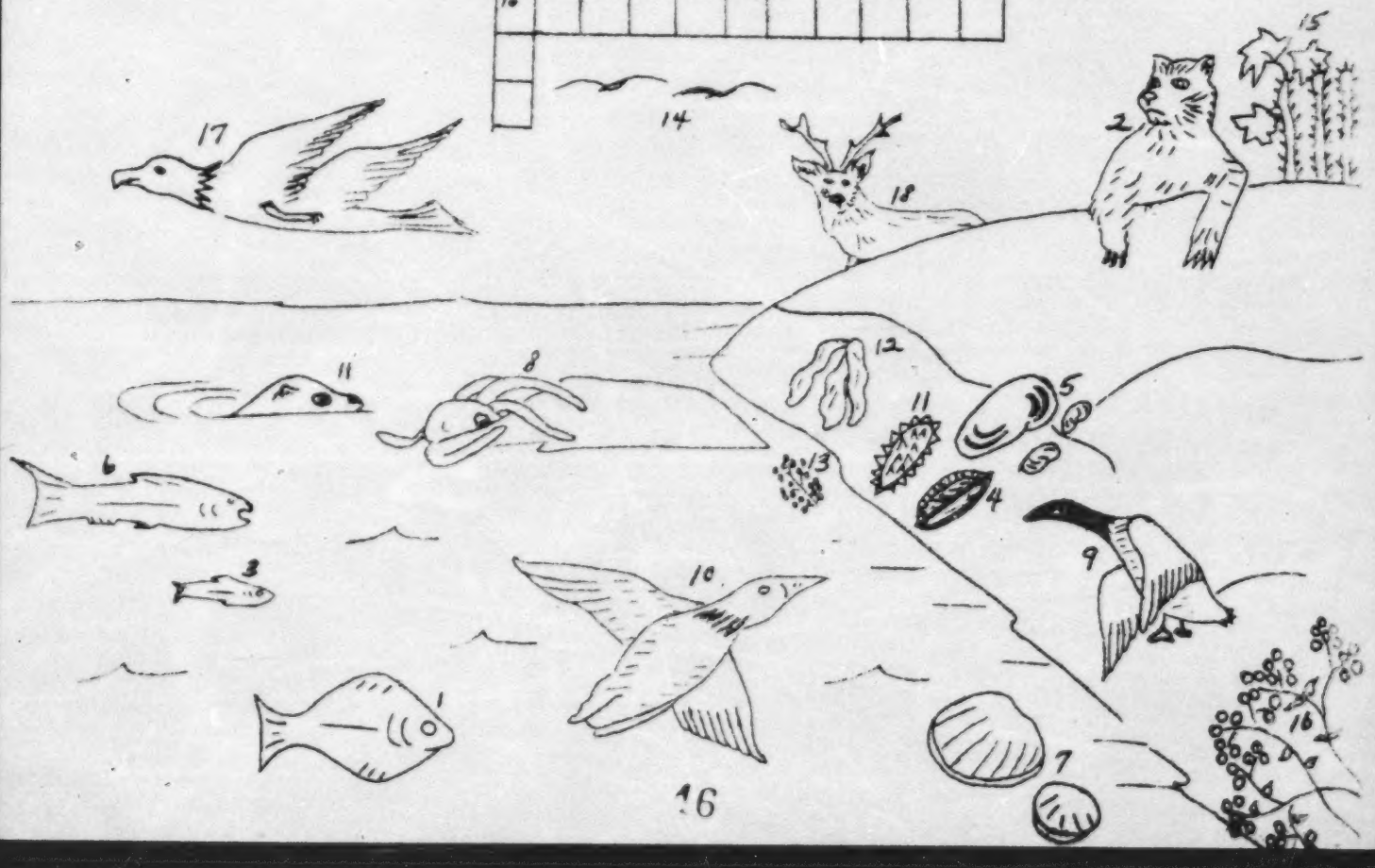
3. Point the tea kettle nozzle toward the ice cubes

4. When the steam hits the cold ice cubes it will form clouds.

NAME: _____

Write the name of the numbered plant, bird, fish, or seafood in the crossword blanks.





ANSWER SHEET:

Write the name of the numbered plant, bird, fish, or seafood in the crossword blanks.